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and popular rights, why should it not take its place also as leader in a reform related to these and all other questions of human progress? A World's Peace Congress would help it to do so.

On the other hand it is alleged:

1. A country so remote and especially a city one thousand miles inland, like Chicago, is not well situated for a Congress which must draw most of its members from Europe, three thousand miles away. The time would be too long, the expense too great.

2. No immediate danger of war; no great armaments; no belligerent sovereigns; and no people pauperized by war-taxes, oppressed by conscription or dominated by militarism, need the presence and influence of such a Congress on this side the Atlantic.

It is replied:

1. That the journey and especially the introduction to our people and institutions would both interest and, in some ways, benefit our European friends.

2. That Washington, and not Chicago, may be the place of meeting, especially if Congress carries out President Harrison's suggestion for an International Hall, and the Government assumes the small expense of the meeting.

3. Our Congressmen will be likely to invite the Inter-Parliamentary Conference, attend the meeting and entertain them as others have done or will do at Paris, London and Rome, and thus many European friends of peace can attend both meetings.

4. (a) While no war threatens the United States the sword is seldom sheathed in the American Republics farther south. (b) Our people need not only to enjoy the blessings of peace but to be trained in the principles and acquire the character of opponents of war, so as to be prepared when temptations arise in the future as they have in the past not to hastily and angrily appeal to the sword. Americans are at heart as belligerent as Europeans. They must learn forbearance towards foreigners and distrust of their own leaders who would provoke war.

5. Immigrants as well as natives need the influence of such a Congress in order that they may see and hear on our shores their high-minded, unselfish and benevolent countrymen from other lands. We have been visited too exclusively by the aristocratic, the military, and the mercenary. We need all the influences of conciliation and kindly regard.

6. That among the many Congresses, educational, scientific, social and religious, held in connection with our exhibition as in Paris, none would be of higher purpose or fill a nobler place than that of the devotees of peace.

It seems logically, rhetorically and historically the right thing that America should be fourth in a series which comprises France, England and Italy—Paris, London, Rome and Chicago!

Columbus was a hero of Peace. The exhibition marks the national progress which two centuries and a half of peace have made possible. For the first time, then, if the people desire it and the Government will encourage it, there will be a Universal Peace Congress on the western continent.

## MEMORIAL TO THE PRESIDENT.

BOSTON, MASS., Sept. 15, 1890.

HON. BENJAMIN HARRISON, President of the United States:

At a meeting of the American Peace Society, held this day in Pilgrim Hall, Boston, the following memorial was unanimously adopted:

The American Peace Society, having learned by the published official correspondence and the Queen's speech at the prorogation of the British Parliament, that the government of Great Britain is disposed to submit certain questions as to the rights of the United States and Great Britain in the seal fisheries of Behring Sea to "impartial arbitration," hereby pray you to accept arbitration, especially if all the questions of national rights ceded to the United States by Russia or dependent on international law, can be thus adjudicated.

EDWARD S. TOBEY, President.

ROWLAND B. HOWARD, Secretary.

## THE BEHRING SEA.

We are encouraged to learn from a reliable source that the Memorial of the American Peace Society to the President of the United States, asking him to meet the Government of Great Britain as it proposed in arbitration, was not without effect. The following dispatch comes to us through a reliable source, "Webb" in *Boston Journal*.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29. There can be no doubt that the negotiations between the British minister and the United States relative to the Behring Sea are soon to be renewed. The British Minister has made clear the basis upon which he intends to proceed. The proposition to settle the Behring Sea controversy by arbitration has come from Great Britain. Before that agreement shall be made between the two governments Secretary Blaine, it is understood, will insist upon knowing the basis upon which the arbitration is to proceed. And he will desire to know whether the British Government intends to bring into question the matter of the closed sea. If that shall be insisted upon by Great Britain, the negotiations may fail. Secretary Blaine has never insisted in his negotiations with the British Minister that the Behring Sea is a closed sea; he has simply maintained that rights in that sea which were for half a century exercised by Russia and recognized by Great Britain shall also be recognized by Great Britain when exercised by the United States as the legal successors to the rights of Russia in that sea.

"O, that some sweet bird of the South  
Would build its nest in each cannon's mouth,  
Till the only sound from its rusty throat  
Should be a wren's or a bluebird's note!"